

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

This application has been reviewed in light of the Final Office Action mailed on January 5, 2010. Claims 1-22 are pending in the application with Claims 1, 5, 12, and 16 being in independent form. By the present amendment, Claims 1, 4, 5, 12, 15, and 16 have been amended. No new matter or issues are believed to be introduced by the amendments.

Claims 1-22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Limberg et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,768,517).

Claim 1, as amended herein, recites, *inter alia*, as follows:

“...a portion of the parameter bit stream being used during encoding in cooperation with a parity bit...” (Emphasis added.)

Limberg fails to disclose and/or suggest “...a portion of the parameter bit stream being used during encoding in cooperation with a parity bit,” as recited in amended independent Claim 1.

As understood by Applicants, Limberg teaches DTV signals transmitted over the air with a symbol rate of around 10.76 million samples per second that include echo-cancellation reference (ECR) signals each of which includes or essentially consists of a repetitive-PN1023 sequence with baud-rate symbols, which repetitive-PN1023 sequence incorporates a number of consecutive data-segment synchronization signals. Receivers for the DTV signals respond to these ECR signals to generate initial weighting coefficients for adaptive filters used for channel equalization and echo suppression. The initial weighting coefficients are calculated from a cepstrum extracted from the repetitive-PN1023 sequence ECR signal by DFT methods or with a PN1023 auto-correlation match filter. (Abstract)

Specifically, at column 9, lines 25-40, Limberg states that:

“FIG. 4 shows a digital television transmitter 01 for transmitting broadcast digital television signals in accordance with an aspect of the invention. The transmitter 01 includes a packet assembler 02 of conventional type for assembling packets of MPEG-2 Standard video data, packets of AC-3 Standard audio data, and packets of other data into a data stream. The packet assembler 02 is sometimes called the “transport-stream multiplexer”. The packet assembler 02 is connected to supply the data stream it assembles to a data randomizer 03 of the type specified in A/53, Annex D, Section 4.2.2. The data randomizer 03 exclusive-ORs all the incoming data with a $(2^{17}-1)$ symbol maximal-length PN sequence, which is initialized at the beginning of each data field.” (Emphasis added)

Additionally, at column 9, lines 40-50, Limberg states that:

“The data randomizer 03 is connected for supplying randomized data to a byte assembler 04. The byte assembler 04 is connected or supplying randomized data in eight-bit bytes to a Reed-Solomon coder 05 of (207, 187) type as specified in A/53, Annex D Section 4.2.3. The Reed-Solomon coder 05 is connected to a convolutional interleaver 06 for supplying it bytes of randomized data with forward-error-correction codes inserted therein. The convolutional interleaver 06 supplies bytes of interleaved data descriptive of data segments 2 through 313 of each interleaved data field that is to be transmitted.” (Emphasis added)

The Examiner stated that the first portion (column 9, lines 25-40) of Limberg discloses the teachings of Claim 1 of the present disclosure and that the second portion of Limberg discloses the teachings of Claim 4 (column 9, lines 40-50). Applicants respectfully disagree.

In the present disclosure, as seen in FIGS. 1 and 3 and described throughout the specification, the encoder includes a data encoder for encoding the data bit stream and a parameter encoder for encoding the parameter bit stream, a portion of the parameter bit stream being used during encoding in cooperation with a parity bit. In other words, not all the parameter data is utilized, as stated at page 3, paragraph [0032] of the present disclosure. Additionally, a parity bit is added to each group of data, as stated at page 3, paragraph [0031] of

the present disclosure, and described in more detail in Claim 4.

Limberg does not use the term “parity data” or “parity bit,” but instead uses the term “randomizer.” A “parity bit” is a bit that is added to ensure that the number of bits with the value one in a set of bits is even or odd. Parity bits are used as the simplest form of error detecting code. A randomizer won’t create a parity bit. Therefore, it does not appear that Limberg is using a parity bit on each of two sets of data. Limberg does not use the term “parity” bits in the entire specification. Additionally, Limberg does not use a portion of the parameter data, as recited in amended independent Claim 1.

Thus, Limberg clearly does not teach and/or suggest such a configuration.

Accordingly, amended independent Claim 1 is believed to be distinguishable from Limberg for at least the reasons described above.

Amended independent Claims 5, 12, and 16, are substantially similar to amended independent Claim 1, and, due to such similarities, are also believed to be distinguishable from Limberg for at least the reasons described above.

Claims 2-4, 6-11, 13-15, and 17-22 depend from one of independent Claims 1, 5, 12, and 16, and, at least due to such dependency, are believed to be distinguishable from Limberg for at least the reasons described above with regard to independent Claims 1, 5, 12, and 16. Further, each of the dependent Claims recites additional patentable features.

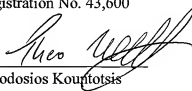
In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that all Claims presently pending in the application, namely, Claims 1-22, are believed to be in condition for allowance.

Accordingly, the withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) with respect to Claims 1-22 and allowance thereof are respectfully requested.

If the Examiner should have any questions concerning this communication or feels that an interview would be helpful, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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